

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR

REED BROS. 1937

PHONE CORTLAND, N. Y., 1896-W



LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ MAR 23 1937 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

43.7 tons Per Acre

REED BROS. NEW GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

So far as know the above field of REED BROS. GLORY holds the record for yield. (See Page 4)

See DR. MYER'S CORNELL EARLY SAVOY, (^{SEE}_{PAGE 13})
The new development which has received so much publicity as
an odorless cabbage

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. D.

Return Postage Guaranteed

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Horticultural Crops and Diseases

8-3591

REED BROS. DANISH CABBAGE

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN



This photo shows how very excellent our regular strain of Danish yielded in the dry summer of 1936.

For 1937 we are pleased to offer our regular strain of Danish Ballhead Cabbage Seed. Careful selection from only mature heads for over 25 years has developed a strain which is far superior to the usual commercial stocks.

VERY SURE HEADING

This strain has been bred from carefully selected stock and one may expect approximately every plant to develop a good uniform head. Repeated trials and college tests have shown the average yield of this strain to be around 20 tons to the acre, even in the extremely dry summers of the past three or four years.

HOT WATER TREATED SEED

This seed, like all of our other strains, is **Hot Water Treated**. We cannot over-emphasize the importance of this insurance against disease. For many years Reeds' seeds have been the standard of excellence with which every known strain of cabbage is compared. Careful breeding maintains this standard from year to year.

Our regular strain is new crop seed, germinates better than 90% and will sell for only \$6.00 per lb, a reduction of \$2.00 per pound under our Number 22 Danish, which was a crop failure.

Price—Pkt. 20c, oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid.

We book orders and send seed postpaid C. O. D. any date you wish.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Again this year we plan to have a good acreage of Cabbage Plants at reasonable prices for those who prefer to purchase Cabbage Plants. Plants will be available from most all of the strains listed. Write for prices. We do not make a practice of pulling or shipping plants.

REED BROS.
HARDY RED CLOVER

STATE TESTED FOR PURITY AND GERMINATION
GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING MEDIUM RED CLOVER
IN SEALED BAGS CARRYING U. S. GOV. VERIFIED ORIGIN TAG
HARDY CLOVER AND ALFALFA ARE SHORT

Be extremely careful of your seed source this year. Purchase only Verified-Origin Seed if possible.

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggans, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Most so-called Northern Grown Seed comes from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, or the State of Oregon. The very best of it is rated only 91% winter hardy. Dr. Wiggans rates the Clover we list 100% winter hardy for New York State. See table below.

Percentage of Winter Hardy Seed					
Source of seed	1920-21	1922-23	1924-26	1925-26	Average
Domestic:					
Michigan-----	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon-----	-----	-----	67	64	65
Other domestic (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Etc.)-----	-----	90	92	-----	91
Foreign					
Italy-----	5	3	22	-----	10
France-----	90	61	83	79	78
Chili-----	-----	38	90	-----	64
Hungary-----	-----	45	85	81	70
Bohemia-----	-----	90	-----	86	88
Germany-----	-----	73	-----	-----	73
Rumania-----	-----	-----	87	92	89
Switzerland-----	-----	-----	84	-----	84
Finland-----	-----	-----	51	-----	51
New Zealand-----	-----	-----	90	-----	90
Silesia-----	-----	-----	-----	98	98
Pomerania-----	-----	-----	-----	94	94
England-----	-----	-----	83	-----	83

(Table from Cornell Bulletin 463, by Dr. R. G. Wiggans)

See how much it saves to use REED BROS. Gov. Sealed Clover Seed

One bushel of Clover Seed should seed at least 5 acres and a fair average price for an acre of Clover Hay, first and second cutting, should be around \$45.00 (2 tons first cutting, one ton second.)

\$45.00 X 5 = \$225.00	\$225.00 X 91% = \$204.75
Value of a 5 acre Clover field sown with 1 bu. of Reed Bros. 100% Hardy Clover seed.	Value of 5 acre Clover field sown with 1 bu. of 91% Clover seed.
\$225.00-\$204.75=\$20.25 saved by using Reed Bros. 100% Hardy Seed	

You can't afford to use the ordinary kind sold down at the store, even if it is given to you.
Prices—Bu. \$25.00; ½ bu. \$12.50; Pk. \$6.50. We pay freight on 100 lbs. or more.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

An old standard variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and very solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity, 20 to 25 tons per acre are not uncommon. From Main to Florida, this strain is getting its reputation for yield as well as freedom from bursting.

The uniformity is most excellent. It took first premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

NEW GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

43.7 Tons Per Acre in 1934

Here is the Cabbage hundreds have been waiting for. We believe it to be the best and highest yielding Cabbage in existence today.

This **New Glory** is a long stride forward in Kraut Cabbage Production. We are sure, all who have seen it, will agree with us that it has no equal, when it comes to both quality and yield.

It carries all the desirable features of an excellent Kraut Cabbage, plus an extra tonnage capacity, which holds the top notch record. It will cut by far the highest percentage of Kraut of any Cabbage we have ever known.

It has been thoroughly tested in many sections. Here at home in 1934 it cut 43.7 Tons per acre on very ordinary land. The Cabbage were set June 15th and let stand until the heads were partially browned over on top. This strain will permit full maturity without much bursting.

All who saw our field last fall marveled at the wonderful growth in spite of the extreme drought. We are releasing it to all our trade this year for the first.

This Glory took First Prize at the N. Y. State Fair in 1936.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

GLORY

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—HOT WATER TREATED

This very desirable strain has the valuable feature of not ripening too quickly. The season is 2 weeks longer than our Glory listed above. It will cut an enormous tonnage with liberal fertilization if left until maturity. The heads will stay quite green even at maturity, making the marketing season much longer than ordinary Glory. Don't fail to give it a try.

Price—Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$3.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

NORTHWEST DANISH

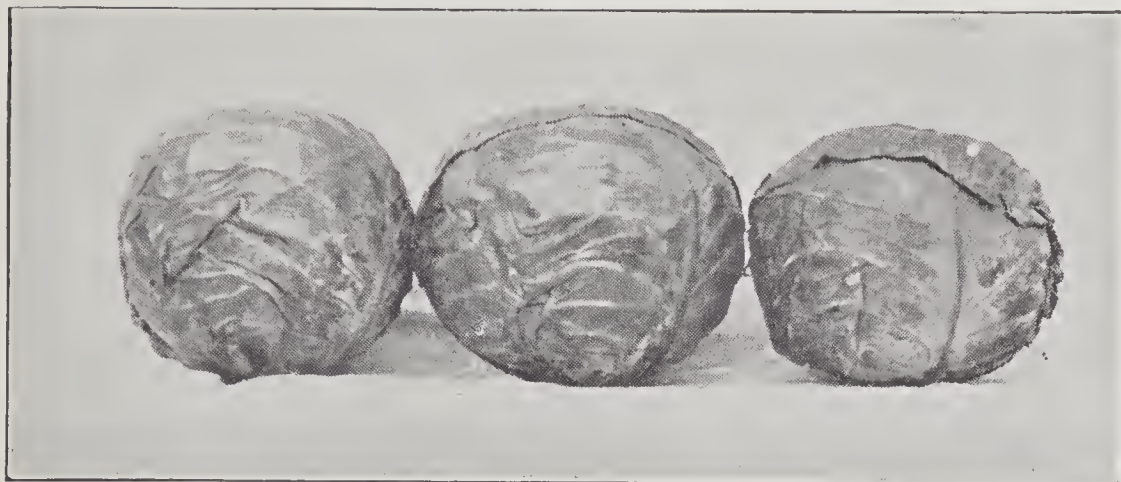
HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

A good reliable strain of late Danish ballhead

Price—Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00; over 5 lbs. \$3.50.

REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

TESTED SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN



Reed Bros. Red Danish

Heavy yielding.

Excellent color

Fine keeping qualities

The cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about our RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip burn.

Every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head.

There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants.

Fifteen to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. Three ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

A little diversification is not a bad plan with cabbage growing. Try a few Reds.

Price—Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

Get in on the early high Prices

This valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It is an early selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it. Thick setting will give a heavy tonnage per acre.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type. We believe there is none better.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

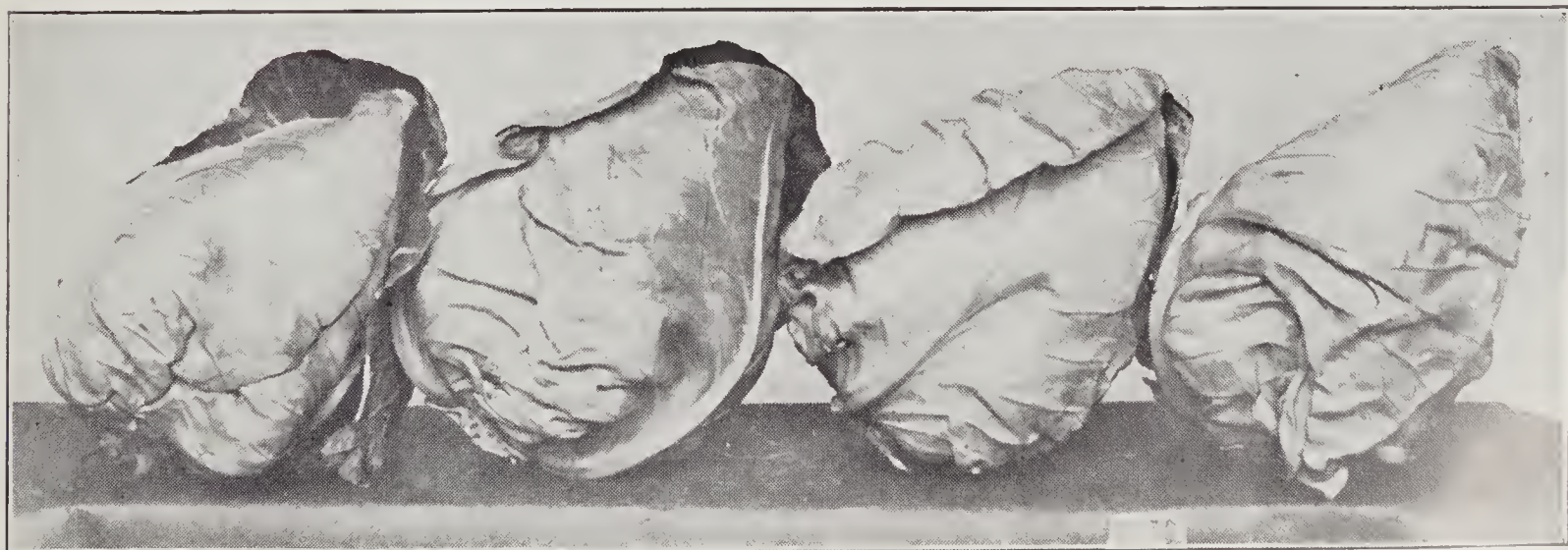
EARLEY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED—NEW CROP

The Standard of Excellence. This is one of the earliest, satisfactory strains of Cabbage.

Our new crop of American grown seed is the very best obtainable.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.



As uniform as peas in a pod.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, so we believe it not wise to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

The Seed Bed

LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st in New York State.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years, else club root is liable to develop. **Club root is not carried on the seed.** Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease.

For a seed bed sown broadcast, use 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thickly. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lbs. for every 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

CONTROLLING THE CABBAGE MAGGOT

This pest is quite successfully kept in check by sowing Calomel with the seed or treating the young plants very early in their growth with several applications of corrosive sublimate solution. For detailed instructions ask for bulletin from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Dept. of Entomology, Ithaca, N. Y., "Control of the Cabbage Maggot."

(Continued on page 7)

CABBAGE WORMS

Good control may be had by dusting, while the dew is on, with either three parts of hydrated lime and one part of arsenate of lead or a 50-50 mixture of hydrated lime and calcium arsenate. For small fields use a hand duster or shake dust from a loose woven sack. Large fields require a horse or power driven outfit.

PLANT LICE

Lice on cabbage can be controlled by a Black Leaf 40 solution. Consult spray chart for Formula. Use a hand spray gun or a power outfit as the case may warrant. Nicotine mixed with lime is very effective, apply with a hand gun. See spray chart for formula.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre. 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 0-10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand, use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. For farms where potash has not been used generally, a little should be added to the cabbage fertilizer to round out the crop and help prevent tip burn (leaf blight).

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads. This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a **HEAVIER YIELDER.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches, using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom makes very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbages are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation is most desirable. When the leaves are large, choose the heat of the day to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extends horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

Cabbage Seed Specialists

Reed Brothers have done their part to furnish you with the best seed possible but we do not in any way guarantee, or give our agents permission to guarantee, the resulting crop on any seeds that we send out, for this depends partly upon conditions of the soil, climate and weather, which are beyond our control, and upon proper cultivation, which is up to you. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds in these terms they are to be returned at once and the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

[illegible]

NOTE—To customers ordering 1-4 lb. or more of cabbage seed. If you will write in the spaces below the names and addresses of five men who grow cabbage, we will send you FREE, 1 oz. of any strain we list except our new Savoy. Please don't send names you have sent before.

[illegible]

Masters' Improved Rapid Plant Setter

The Masters' Rapid Plant Setter is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is set, watered and covered at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over. All the tedious, hard labor of hand setting is done away with. One man can set and water more plants than three can by hand, and EVERY PLANT LIVES.

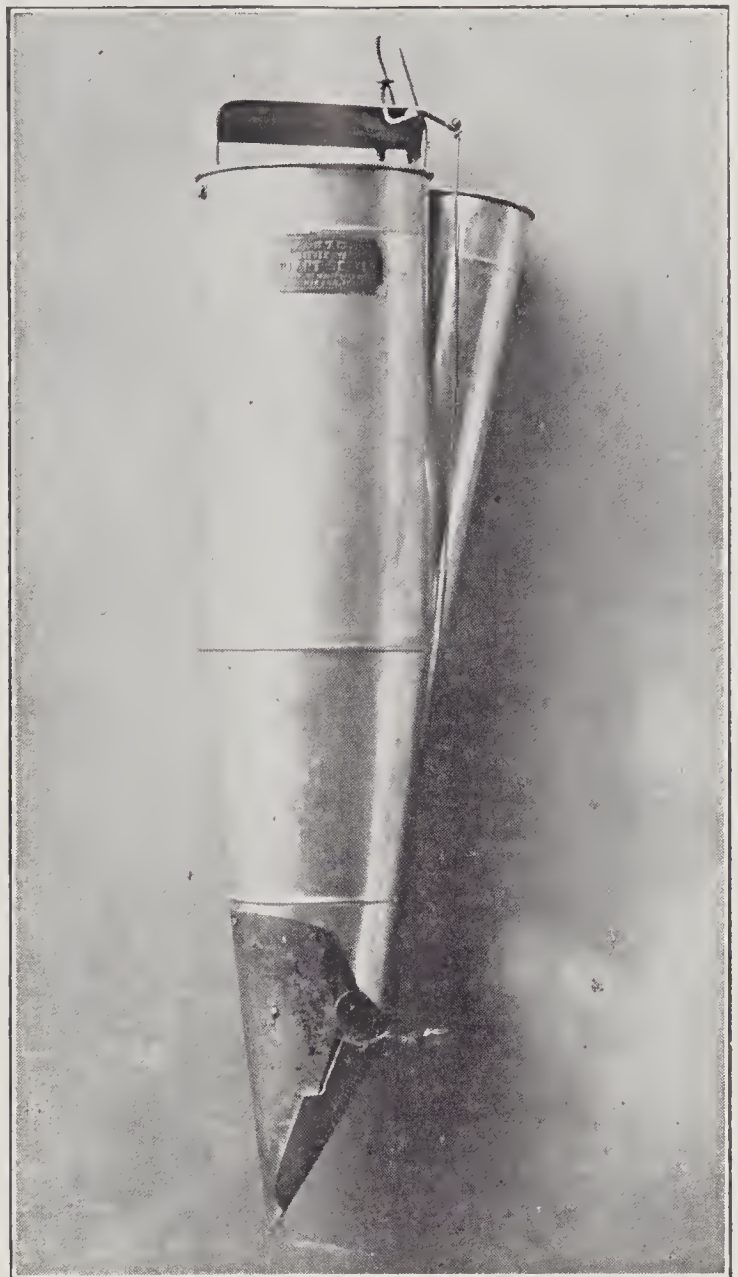
The time saved with one of these setters more than pays for the original cost. The crop is check-rowed, allowing cultivation both ways. This results in better market quality and saves all that laborious hand weeding.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

We have set over 20 acres of cabbage a year for many years, using these hand setters entirely.

We have found it convenient to carry the plants in a basket, resting on the left hip. This leaves the left hand free to drop plants and the right to work the setter. One man can easily average 1,000 plants an hour with this easy operating machine.



Why go through the ordeal of waiting for a team setter or setting by hand when one of these setters costs so little, saves so much time and does such a wonderful job. Order one today. You can't afford to be without one, even if you plant only a quarter of an acre.

Price \$6.00 each, postpaid

REED BROS. IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the most practical, speediest tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Hand-made of the best tool steel. No sore, blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.

Price, \$1.00 postpaid. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.



ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats a man shall buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture, who said, "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is about 40 lbs. or better per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give about 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using the original strain furnished by our State College.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm). Over 2 bu. \$1.20 bu.: Single bu. \$1.30: Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra. These are very fine oats. Sample free.

Ithacan Oats and Alpha Barley, Mixed

Where oats and barley are sown as a mixed grain we believe that Alpha barley and Ithacan oats make an ideal mixture as they ripen nearly together.

The barley used is certified seed. This strain is recommended highest by our State College.

PRICE

100-lb. bag (about 2 1-3 bu. by measure), \$3.50 F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacked, 10c extra. Our supply is quite limited. Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm.) Extra nice this year. State germination tested. Give percentage desired. Sample free.

ALPHA BARLEY

About 80% of all barley used in New York State is the two rowed Alpha.

It is one of the very best grains to use as a nurse crop for either clover or alfalfa as it does not require as much moisture for heavy straw development. It has a good stiff straw and will not smother out young seeding like oats. A better catch of seeding usually results on land cropped heavily as is the case with cabbage ground, if barley is used as a nurse crop.

YIELD RECORDS

Alpha Barley averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years prior to 1931 grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others.

PRICE

2 or more bu., \$1.50 per bu., \$1.60 per single bu. of 48 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y.; Jute bags free. Double sacking 5c per bu. extra. Our seed was grown from certified stock and is unusually nice. (No mustard on our Farm.) State germination tested. Sample free.



FIELD (REED BROS.) ITHACAN OATS



Reed Bros., Cortland, N. Y.

Hamburg, N. Y., June 18, 1936

Gentlemen: We have just harvested the Clover grown from your Hardy Seed.

Yours is the hardiest Clover I have ever seen, even in spite of the very dry season. (Very little moisture here since the March snow.)

G. W. E.

CAN YOU BUY A NEW HARROW FOR \$6.00?

If not put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it work as good as new.

LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE. Will wear much longer than old style.



Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the **MOST IMPORTANT** tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy **REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS** and make the old harrow work just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your old harrow is renewed. A harrow equipped with these points will last indefinitely.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit all standard width teeth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD "THEY ARE NO TOY."**

ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR NEARLY AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.

PRICE ONLY 35c EACH F. O. B. CORTLAND, N. Y.

REED BROS. GRIMM ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED-ORIGIN—GOVERNMENT SEALED— NORTHERN GROWN

State tested for purity and germination

Grimm Alfalfa has long been accepted as one of the hardiest and best varieties to grow. The same locality growing our **HARDY RED CLOVER**, which the N. Y. State College rates 100% for New York State, is also producing extra fine quality alfalfa seed.

Use FULLY ACLIMATED Seed

Seed produced in the cold of Montana, Idaho or the Dakotas may be Northern grown seed, but it is not fully acclimated to New York and other northeastern states. Their winters may be as cold, but the climate is drier, and apparently zero in Mich. with its dampness is worse on legumes than 40 below in the drier area. Hence it naturally follows that a strain of alfalfa which has been grown in Michigan for a period of years will be much more rigorous and hardy than a strain grown in these other SO-CALLED hardy seed producing states.

A STRAIN OF ALFALFA OR CLOVER HAS GOT TO BE HARDY TO LIVE ON THE POOR, SANDY, SOUR SOIL OF MICHIGAN DURING THEIR SEVERE DAMP WINTERS.

Look at These Prices

\$22.00 per 60 lb. bu.— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$11.00;—Pk. \$5.75

WE PAY THE FREIGHT ON 100 LBS. OR MORE. Orders subject to prior sale.



VERIFIED-ORIGIN SEED CERTIFICATE	
Issued by Authority of the United States Department of Agriculture	
This certifies that the origin (where grown) of this lot of seed has been verified by a Federal Seed Inspector, as indicated below, and that this covers ORIGIN ONLY—NOT VARIETY, QUALITY, PURITY, or GERMINATION	
Kind of Seed_____	Lot No._____
Where grown_____	
U. S. SEED VERIFICATION SERVICE Chicago, Illinois	

To protect farmers against non-hardy seed, the U. S. Government has adopted the Verified Origin service. Our clover and alfalfa are put up in 1 bu. sealed bags carrying U. S. Government Verified Origin tag as shown above.

If you doubt the value and superiority of REED BROS. ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER answer this question, "For what other reason is the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture putting seed in Government sealed bags than for your protection?"

NEW! NEW! NEW!

CORNELL EARLY SAVOY

The painstaking work and efforts of Dr. C. H. Myers, Professor of Plant Breeding, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., have resulted in one of the most remarkable developments in Cabbage breeding. We are pleased to introduce to you—Dr. Myers' Cornell Early Savoy, the new strain which has received so much fame and publicity as an odorless cabbage.

HABIT OF GROWTH

The plants of this fine strain of Cabbage are medium in size and erect in growth, the stems are short and the foliage is a dark green and uniformly well crinkled. The heads are exceptionally uniform; slightly pointed and possess those very desirable market qualities of light green color and medium size.

EARLY

"Cornell Early Savoy" is without doubt one of the earliest strains of Cabbage. Planted under normal conditions, the same as regular strains, it matures in 80 days from setting. In one or two trials it was ready for market in only **65 days**—something decidedly unheard of before.

EXCELLENT FOR COOKING

The heads of this Cabbage are very crisp and succulent. Its exceptional cooking qualities far surpass those of any strain yet developed. These highly desired features will tend to make "Cornell Early Savoy" one of the most popular and sought for Cabbages.

SEED SCARCE

Reed Bros. are the sole distributors of this seed. We have made the price very moderate considering the small amount of seed available, and the unusually heavy demand. May we suggest you place an order early and be sure of getting some of this prized seed.

Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 oz. 90c; 1 pkt. 30c. Prices postpaid—Orders filled subject to stock unsold.

THE QUALITY OF SEED SPELLS - Profit or Loss

SEE ACTUAL FIGURES

1 Lb. REED BROS. DANISH

Sets 3 acres—yield 60 tons.

1 Lb. COMMON DANISH

Sets 3 acres—yield 40 tons

(College Test)

WITH NO EXTRA EXPENSE OR LABOR YOU GET 20 TONS OF CABBAGE

Lets figure cabbage at only \$8.00 per ton. This means \$160.00 or over \$50 per acre. The difference in getting right seed.

SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW

West Branch Sweepstakes - Cornell No. 11

Both of these varieties are recommended by the State College of Agriculture. You should use them; they are grown in New York State and acclimated to your conditions: West Branch Sweepstake is an excellent silage corn. Cornell No. 11 will ripen for husking.

Prices—Cornell No. 11; Bu., 56 lbs: \$3.50, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.
West Branch Sweepstakes: Bu., \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ Bu., \$2.25.

SOYBEANS IN YOUR CORN

REDUCE THAT FEED BILL BY PLANTING SOYBEANS WITH YOUR CORN

Read about it below



Soy Beans and Corn for Silage
15 per cent more Tonnage
Nearly 100 per cent increase in Protein

Soybeans are as high in protein and food value as clover or alfalfa, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Protein. Corn silage alone is only $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ protein. By planting soybeans with your corn you can raise this percentage to almost three per cent, or double the protein content of your silo.

Direction For Planting

Plant your corn, rowing it one way, spacing the kernels 9-12 inches apart and put three soybeans between each kernel of corn. You can check this by running on the road for a short distance. This takes 6-8 quarts of corn and 12-16 quarts of beans to the acre. Be sure to plant shallow and wait until after the ground has become warm. The beans must be inoculated. The beans may be mixed right in the same box with the corn, may be put in a special box or may be mixed with the fertilizer. On long rows, when the beans and corn are planted in the same box, the beans have the tendency to work to the bottom and plant out first. They should be kept mostly on top. If the beans are put in with the fertilizer, the corn itself should be inoculated or else the fertilizer will kill the inoculation. Use this practice only when small amounts of fertilizer are sown.

After the beans and corn are about 3 inches high it often pays to go over the land with a spike tooth harrow on a good dry day.

Prices: Manchu Variety: \$3.00 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60. Bags free, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.
Innoculation 25c per bu. size Bottle.

CAYUGA SOYBEAN

A HOME-GROWN, HIGH-OIL, HIGH-PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

The college of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., in its effort to help farmers solve their protein problem, has developed the new Cayuga Soybean, which ripens in New York State. This bean contains about 35% protein and 17% fat and allows you to grow rather than purchase your high concentrated feeds which are so expensive. The beans yield well, running around 25 bushels to the acre and sometimes as high as 35-40. This may not seem like a very good yield until one considers the fact that 20 bushels of ground soybeans are equivalent in protein to 118 bushels of oats.

Habit of Growth

These beans can be sown like oats or planted in narrow rows about June 1st. If few stones are present, harrow the ground with a spike tooth harrow after the beans are about 2-3 inches high to kill the weeds. The Cayuga soybean is especially desirable because it has a very stiff straw, and beans do not shatter. It therefore can be cut any time after the leaves have dropped and stand in the shock until dry. The soybeans can then be threshed or ground, stalks and all, in the hammer mill. This latter method gives about a 20% ration.

Rate of seeding—2 bu. per acre sown like oats or 1 bu. if put in 28 to 30 in rows

Prices—\$3.00 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, bags free, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.

It is necessary to inoculate. Price 25c per bu. size bottle.

Soybeans For Hay

Farmers who are short of hay because of drought or seeding failure have found that soybeans make a wonderful emergency hay crop. The soybeans are sown at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre after the 20th of May. They should be cut when the pods are about one-third full. The Manchu variety is recommended.

Prices:

Manchu, \$3.00 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75. Sacks free, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.

It is necessary to inoculate—Price 25c per bu. size bottle.

JAPANESE MILLET

We are fortunate in having a very nice lot of Millet seed for 1937. This seed has been carefully recleaned. Look at the ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

100 lbs. \$4.50; single bushel \$1.60; sacks free, f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.

ALSIKE

REED BROS. ALSIKE CLOVER comes from the same source as our Red Clover and Alfalfas. Therefore acclimated to your conditions. Purity almost 99%. This is very high purity for Alsike. Most farmers have enough weeds without buying them in their grass seed. State tested for purity and germination.

Price: \$19.00 per 60 lb. bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$5.00.

WE PAY FREIGHT on 100 LBS. OR MORE. Orders subject to prior sale.

TIMOTHY

Very excellent quality—99.50% better purity.

Price—1 bu. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.50; pk. \$1.50.

HARDIGAN ALFALFA

THE LATEST THING IN HARDY ALFALFA—TESTED AND PROVED FOR 16 YEARS—AVAILABLE THIS YEAR IN QUANTITY.

Alfalfa Strain Test—Yield of Air Dry Hay expressed in Terms of Hardigan.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Aver.	Aver. tons per acre per yr.	Total tons per acre 8 yrs.
Hardigan-----	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4.8	39
Grimm-----	99.85	97.86	99.01	82.21	83.10	80.62	85.51	89.50	89.71	4.3	35
Montana-----	90.58	88.97	94.67	81.29	77.09	72.79	75.76	79.44	82.57	4.0	32
Kansas-----	93.01	88.21	91.48	72.81	65.49	48.28	60.85	60.87	72.63	3.5	28
Utah-----	93.72	82.97	90.76	65.99	50.20	47.07	64.66	57.76	69.14	3.3	27
Idaho-----	88.64	76.70	82.97	60.07	43.64	47.90	59.80	57.14	64.61	3.1	25
Arizona-----	63.34	10.86	19.68	11.79	21.90	0	0	0	15.95	0.8	6

Extract Michigan Experiment Station Bulletin 211.

Both the Hardigan and Grimm are the kind we list. Note where they stand in the table.

They come in bushel Government sealed sacks. You don't have to take our say so.

A bushel of seed should sow at least 4 acres. According to the table, the ½ ton of hay per acre Hardigan yields over other strains, gives a yearly increase of 2 tons of hay per bu. of seed used. Figuring Alfalfa Hay at \$15.00 per ton, this makes a bushel of Hardigan seed worth \$30.00 per year more than other strains. With our Hardy Grimm an exception to this might be taken during the first 3 years. See table above:

HARDIGAN ALFALFA has all the desirable qualities of a good alfalfa variety:

- 1. Winter Hardiness—outwinters all types known.
- 2. High yielding ability—15% more yield per acre for 8 years.
- 3. Abundant Leafiness.
- 4. Stalks of medium height with sufficient strength to avoid excessive lodging.
- 5. More shoots per plant—a finer quality hay.

This variety was developed by the Michigan State College to meet the demand for an alfalfa which could be grown on the poor sandy soils of Michigan, and has proven 100% for the North Eastern States.

Hardigan Alfalfa has been on trial in New York State for 8 years and like Reed Bros. red clover it has put itself in the very front ranks as to yield, quality and hardiness. Its extreme hardiness makes it unnecessary to sow as much seed per acre. This makes the cost of seed cheaper than ordinary alfalfa.

PRICE

1 bu. \$24.00; ½ bu. \$12.00; ¼ bu. \$6.25, f.o.b. Cortland, N. Y.

We Pay Freight on 100 lbs. or more. Orders subject to prior sale.